THE SPRINGS GOV. CULBERSON'S BISMARCK MESSAGE ON A DOVER AUDIENCE.

TOLD ALL ABOUT THE BOND ISSUES

To the People of Wilmington-He Used Maj. McKinley's Own Words to Prove That He Told Some Tariff Untruths.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 21,-Tonight an audience that filled the auditorium

in the hall. Mr. Bryan will leave herewin the Pennsylvania tomorrow morning for Philadelphia. He will make a speech

at Chester en route:

In his speech tonight Mr. Bryan said: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen-It is sometimes customary to the people who desire to see a presidential candidate to form excursions and visit the home of the candidate. (Laughter and applause.) But times are hard this , year and the candidate comes to you to save the expenses of travel. (Laughter and applause.) I don't believe our peosole can travel as cheaply anyhow as our opponents during this campaign, (Applause.) I want to talk to you awhile tonight about the financial policy of the government. The treasury department is an important part of our government. It has to do with our financial system and I ask your attention to two features of the question. First what use shall we make of the silver dollars already in existence? Second, shall we have any more silver dollars put into existence? In the first place our silver dollar is not redeemable in gold by law. Our silver dollar is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless contracts expressly exclude the silver dollar. Our government has a right to pay every coin obligation in either gold or silver whenever the government desires. (Applause.) Furthermore this government has now no gold obligations, except gold notes, and for except note there is a gold dollar in the treasury ready to pay it. This govern-ment has no paper outstanding excepting the gold notes upon which gold can legally be demanded. What use shall we make of the silver dollar? The Chicago platform declared that the silver dollar be used just as the gold dollar is cred that the government shall not dis-criminate in favor of one or against the other. I speak of this to show that the government is able to redeem the bonds either gold or silver. John Sherman, gold or silver. If you will turn to Mr. Carlisle's testimony before the committee on appropriations of the house of representatives on the 21st of January, 3895, you will find that Mr. Carlisle admits that by the law, the government could redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in silver, but Mr. Carlisle said in his judgment it would be unsafe for the government to exercise that right be-cause other secretaries of the treasury had established a precedent and that the precedent was that the bondholders should be permitted to designate the final of money to be unit in. I put this kind of money to be paid in. I put this down as a ground work because, my friends, the issue of \$262,000,000 of bonds was unnecessary. Those bonds were issued because the secretary refused to exercise the right given by law and preferred to saddle a bond debt on and preferred to saddle a bond debt on this country instead of going from custiom. Not only has the secretary of the 4reasury issued broads to buy gold when it could be avoided by the use of silver, but there is no end to the issue of bonds if this financial system continues. Let me show what is possible under this system because I have so much confidence in the ability and patriotism of the people that I believe a clear understanding of the manipulation of the of the manipulation of the freasury for private gain by the syndicate formed for the pur-pose would open the eyes of the

these bonds are issued to get gold and therefore we can only sell them for gold. This man would say: Well, if you This man would say: Well, if yo won't sell them for greenbacks an treasury notes I will just deposit the greenbacks and treasury notes and have you redeem them in gold.

"The secretary would have said 'Well, that's what we are here for,' am would have given him the \$100,000 is

gold. The man would say then: ' De understand you have bonds for sale?

"Yes,"
"Well, here is your \$100,000 in gold give me the bonds." (Great applicuse, "Do you think it can be done? It can be done. It has been done, When they issued the first \$50,000,000 of bond-they drew out \$18,000,000 in gold to pay for those bands and to the extent of pay for those bonus and to the extent of \$18,090,000 the government had no more gold than when it commenced, although it had to pay interest on \$18,000,000 of bonds. (Applause.) If there is a man bonds. (Applause.) If there is a man who can not understand the absurdity of that proposition I ask him to ask his wife about it, because there isn't a wife that can not tell you it was an idotic

and audience that filled the auditorium here to its very utmost capacity, siting and transling, became wildly demonstrative over a speech by W. J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan was presented by L. Irving Mandy, demonstrate candidate for congress. Handy referred to McKinley in his introduction, which was met with theers and groans.

Mr. Bryan's speech was flattering in this cuthusiasm. When he fluished his speech he went on a platform in an open hot and addressed a large crowd composed of those who were unable to get the day of the property. Then they issued another \$50,000,000 and drew out a larger percentage of the gold than the hirst time. They made the Rothschild contract then. This was a contract by which this government sold to a private syndicate bands at 104-12 which were at the time worth 119 in the market. There is not a private citizen who would ever do that which they wouldn't do if they were handling their own money and attending to their own business. We were told when we sold bonds at home we had to furnish the gold to buy the "Then they issued another \$50,000,000

had to furnish the gold to buy the bonds with. Then they tried to buy the gold from abroad so they wouldn't have to furnish the gold which they were buying. It made a little larger circle, It took a little longer to get around. The me provision in the contract which struck me as exceedingly sagacious was the one providing that this gold should be paid in installments extending over some months. The beauty of that was that it could not be gotten out until it got in and the longer it took to get in the longer it took to get out. They sold bonds and sent them across the ocean, and before six months were up the same and before six months were up the same bonds that went across the ocean at 104 1-2 came back to this country and took gold away from this country at the rate of 120. That is financiering. (Langhter and applause.) That is wis-dom in financial circles, (Laughter.) And if there is any one who does not see where it is wise, don't say so, be-cause they will say you are an imporance. cause they will say you are an ignoranus down in Wall street. That contract contained a stipulation which the Roths-childs and Morgan agreed for a certain length of time to do their best to protect. I think that was the worst clause in the contract. It was the worst clause because it recognized in the contract that the services of those men were worth buying and paying well for. It was a recognition that but for the purchase the

services wouldn't have been rendered. They hired two men to back the treasury. If this government is going to admit that it depends for its financial existence upon two banking firms, one foreign and one domestic, then it puts us back where those people can charge this government whatever they please. I'm not much of a financier, but my idea is that instead of hiring these men to let us alone, we ought to try them as we do any other men who conspire against the government and punish them for con-spiracy against the country. (Applause.) Yet they issued \$100,000,000 more. It

was suggested that they were going to be issued at a private sale and J. P. Morgan, who had been in the bond deal where they made such a profit on the bonds that he refused to tell about it when brought before a committee of investigation, J. Pierpout Morgan organized author. ized another syndicate and it was adver-tised that he was going to submit a bid in either gold or silver. John Sherman, in 1878, admits that greenbacks are legally redeemable in silver. The resolutions passed by both houses in 1878 declares that the United States have the right to pay coin obligations in either gold or silver. If you will turn to Mr. When they advertised for public bids. When they advertised for public bids, did the syndicate put in a public bid for the same amount it would have at private sale? No; that syndicate waited vate sale? No; that syndicate waited until just before time to close bids; then their bid was put in for more than \$5,000,000 above what they expected to put in at private sales. Now, is that sagacity? Of course not. You may call it patriotism on their part if you like, but I want that sort of patriotism to serve some other country, not mine. (Applause.) If some petty individual who did not have a high financial standing was to try to beat the government out of \$500 they would put him in the peniof \$500 they would put him in the peni-tentiary. But if a man tries to beat the government out of \$5,000,000 he becomes a patriot and is banqueted. I don't say this to secure the support of the Morgan syndicate. (Laughter.) I know that when I say that I put myself in the ranks

of the anarchists.

"Who is the patriot and statesman?
According to J. Pierpont Morgan, he who believes the masses were made with backs to bear the burdens and the with backs to bear the burdens and the few were made to ride upon the backs of those who toil. (Applause.) The people of this country desire a government which is no respector of persons, but will deal as heavily with the great transgressor as with the petty criminal and which will not confer special favors upon the few people who control legislation for private gain. (Applause.) If you believe this government is safe in that way you have a right to your thoughts, but if you believe it is safer to trust the dirtiness of this country to the syndicate former.

pose would open the eyes of the people and arouse unanimous protest from it. The first \$50,000,000 lation for private gain. If you believe this government is safe lation for private gain. If you believe this government is safe in that way you have a right to your tisement read that only gold would be received for bonds. Suppose a man had gone to the secretary with \$100,000 of bonds. The secretary would have said: 'I want to buy \$100,000 of bonds.' The secretary would have said: 'We can not sell you these ple who have not yet made up their minds that the people are not yet able.

and see how to get your share.

old what he ought to do, should invite he magnates before him and tell them chat they must do. You say it can e done. Then our government is what they must do. You say it can not se done. Then our government is a aillure because there is somebody in the jovernment who is bigger than the government itself. (Applause.) You say be are not able to manage the trusts, ies, we are. A trust can not exist uncess it is helped by law or those who enorce it. You have had something to do with the coal trust and your coal costs on about a dollar a tou more this year ban last. It means that trusts can go overy fireside and exact an unjust o every fireside and exact an unjust ribute before the man who sits by the iribilite before the main who sits by the liveside can be warm. The trusts told as if we would repeal the Sherman law we would have better times. Have we had them? No, the farmer has seen no better times. The laboring man has no better friend than the farmer in all his truncies against the carried in struggles against the capitalists, and if bard times are to continue, the farmer can stand it longer than the laboring

can stand it longer than the laboring man. He can raise what he wants to cat and clothes to wear.

"I have been called an anarchist because I have opposed the trusts and syndicates, which would manage the country. I am glad to have the opposition of these men. I am glad to know that if I am elected there is not a trust or syndicate that can come to me and say: "We put you there, now pay us back." (Fremendous applause.)

BRYAN AT DOVER.

Uses McKinley's Own Words to Prove That the Tariff is No Panacea.

Dover, Del., Sept. 21.—Candidate Bryan began his speech-making in Dela-ware this aftermoon by addressing a large crowd which had assembled at the air grounds to hear him. Excursion trains brought many people from the lower part of the state. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"If the times are good there is no cason why we should make a change in egislation. If our present condition is satisfactory, then we ought to leave it alone and not make a change. No one can advocate any kind of remedial legislation except on the theory that there is something needing remedying. Our op-ponents confess the condition and when tell you you can not remedy it by financial legislation our opponents say that the trouble is in the tariff question, and that if we could just have more tariff then times would get good again. I want you to read an extract from a speech unde at Canton, He said: 'Under the republican protective policy we enjoyed for more than thirty years the most marvelous prosperity that has ever been given to any nation of the world. We not only had individual prosperity, but we had national prosperity.

"Now there is a statement made with-in a week by the presidential candidate on the republican ticket, pointing back thirty years, from 1860 to 1890, and telling the people that during the period we enjoyed the most marvelous prosperity of any nation in the world, and that we had individual and national prosperity. had individual and national prosperity. I want to show you that distance lends enchantment to the view. I want to show you by this same witness, the very testimony given six years go, that after thirty years of his kind of policy this country was not prosperous. If you will take the report filed with the Mc-Kinley bill on the 16th of April, 1890, you will find the words, which I wish to quote: 'That there is widespread depression in this industry today can not pression in this industry today can not be doubted,' speaking of agriculture. That is what the presidential candidate said when he deliberately wrote the report and filed it with his proposed legis lation. That there is widespread de pression in this industry today can not be doubted. (Applause.) Again in that same report he said: 'One of the chief complaints now prevalent among our farmers is that they can get no price for their crops at all commensurate with the labor and capital invested in their production.'

That is what he said after years of the kind of policy which the candidate of the republican party says will bring you prosperity. Let me read again: We have not believed that our people, already suffering from low prices, can or will be satisfied with legis lation which will result in lower prices No country ever suffered when prices were fairly remunerative in every field of labor.

"After thirty years of that kind of policy he tells you that the people are suffering from low prices and that no country ever suffered when prices were airly remunerative in every field of

"Now let me read you again what he says in this same report: 'This great industry,' speaking of agriculture, 'is foremost in magnitude and importance in our country. Its success and pros-perity are vital to the nation. No other perity are vital to the nation. No other industry is prosperous if agriculture languishes. This is what he said in 1800, after thirty years of his tariff policy, that without prosperity in agri-culture there could be no prosperity among the other industries of the counamong the other hadistries of the country. Let me read you just once more:
'The depression in agriculture is not confined to the United States. The reports of the agricultural department indicates that the depression is general; that Great Britair, France and Germany are suffering in a larger degree than the farmers of the United States.' There the is telling us that there is a depression in agriculture and giving the names of three prominent agricultural nations of the old world, and telling us that agri cultural depression is even more marked over there than it is here. I want you to remember that when you read in your paper that he said that for thirty years we had such marvellous prosperity in this country. (Great applause.) Now, my friends, I have quoted you what he said, that there was depression in agriculture in Germany. I want you to read what Prince Bismarck says about the condition of affairs in Germany. Our opponents are in the habit of telling us that all the civilized nations are in favor of the gold standard. The Ger-mans you have in this country point with a just pride to the greatness of this illustrious German, Prince Bismarck. Let me read what he said within a few weeks in regard to bimetallism and then see whether he denied that the gold standard has been a good thing for Ger-

"In a letter written to Governor Culberson of Texas, and dated on the 24th day of August, 1896, Prince Bismarck

said:
"'Your esteemed favor of July 1 has been duly received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but I would not, while in office, claim my views on the matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I held it this paper has that would be advisable to bring about be-tween the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetal-

"If the gold standard had been a bles

o govern themselves. I believe the ime has come when the secretary of he treasury, instead of being invited beore the magnates of Wall street and independent action in the direction of biindependent action in the direction of bi-metallism, I can not but believe that such acton would exert a most satis-factory influence upon the consumma-tion of an international agreement and the coming into this league. European nation.

European nation."
"You have those among our people who have said some other nation must take the lead. Prince Bismarck says that the United States are freer.
"Not only does Prince Bismarck say that we are freer to take action than other nations, but he says if we aet it will exert the says of the says of

other nations, but he says if we act it will exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of an international agreement and will hasten it. The Germans want bimetallism restored. He testifies, secondly, that the United States is in the best position to take the lead. He further testifies that if this nation must lead, it will have a salutary infinence in promoting bimetallism and bringing other nations of Europe into an intering other nations of Europe into an inter-national agreement. I desire that you shall remember this testimony coming from so distinguished an authority. Our opponents tell us that we are arraying one class against another. Let me show you what Prince Bismarck said in regard to class on questions which con-cern a great depression. A little more than a year ago he was quoted as say-ing to a farmer audience in Germany that the farmers must stand together and protect themselves from the drones of society, who produce nothing but laws. Remember the significance of those words, that the farmers should stand together and protect themselves from the drones of society, who produce nothing

but laws. (Great applause.)
"My friends, divide society into two
classes; on the one side put the nonproducers and on the other side put the
producers of wealth, and you will find that in this country the majority of the laws are made by the non-producers in-stend of the producers of wealth, and just as long as the non-producers make the laws just so long will it be more profitable to be a non-producer of wealth. Bismarek tried to arouse the farmers of Germany to throw out those drones and take charge of legislation themselves.

"I suppose you will call Bismarck an agitator. (Laughter and applause.) I suppose they will say that he ought not to array one class of society against another. Of course I don't know how drones feel in a bee hive, but if drones could talk and the could talk and could talk and make speeches I will bet that you couldn't tell one of their speeches from the speech of a gold stan-dard advocate. (Laughter and ap-plause.) I will venture to say that if the drones could talk and make speeches the drones could talk and make speeches you could not distinguish their talk from the speeches of the heads of the great trusts, who call everybody anarchists who will not deal with them. (Laugh-ter.) I would venture that if a drone could write and express his ideas in lan-guage, there is no member of any syndi-cate that has been heating this governcate that has been bearing this govern-ment but who could take the drone's speech and use it as his own and without being accused of plagiarism. (Great ap plause.) My friends, that is the only class issue that causes war, and if they say the people who fight the nation's battles in time of war have a right to do the legislating in time of peace, is raising class against class, then I am willing to be called an agitator, my friends. (Applause.) If to tell the peo-ple who produce the wealth that they have a right to make the laws so as to have a right to make the laws so as t secure to themselves a just portion of the wealth they produce, instead of al-lowing the drones to make the laws and eat the honey, then I plead guilty to the charge of stirring up discontent. (Great applause.)

"I will bet you that if the drones were in politics that party lines wouldn't weigh very much with him if he had a weigh very fluch with him it he had a business interest on the other side. (Great applause.) You show me the head of a syndicate or trust and I will show you a man who, whenever his business interests become involved, grows suddenly patriotic and tells you that be suddenly patriotic and tens you that he loves his country too much to let anybody take more money out by legislation than he does. (Applause.) You read in the gold standard papers how they parade in great big headlines every time a democrat leaves the democratic party, but there is not one of them tell-ing the real reason why they leave. They say they are afraid the laws will not be enforced. They are afraid that they will be enforced and the reason why these men are willing to contribute enormously to the campaign fund is be-cause they know that if the Chicago ticket succeeds the laws will be enforced against them as well as against everybody else, (Grent applause,) I will venture the assertion that not half the men who are in favor of a gold standard can tell what 16 to 1 means. They do not understand even the terms which are based in the discussion of the money prestion. I will be willing to place the (varage farmer against the average maker and turn them loose to discuss banker and turn them loose to discuss the monetary science and financial his-tory and the banker couldn't hold his own with the farmer. Why? Recause the financier thinks he knows so much that it is not necessary to study, while the farmer has been suffering so much that he is trying to find out what is the matter with the farmer. The farmer knows that by making money scarce he makes money dear and property cheap. Applause.) My friends, our financial egislation is run by those people who have made more in an hour or two a day gambling in stocks than all the farmers gambling in stocks than all the farmers in the Union could make producing their crops. (Great applause.) You take, for instance, where they can send a large amount of gold abroad and make stocks drop and bring a large amount in and make stocks rise again. The people who are able to corner this money are able to get along fairly well, no matter how other people may suffer." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of his speech at Dover, Mr. Bryan was driven to the train and started for Wilmington.

At New Castle a half hours stop was made and he spoke to the crowd assembled about the depot platform for a few minutes.

few minutes.

DOUBLE DOSE FOR BROOKLYN Chicago, Sept. 21.—It was announced at democratic national headquarters that William J. Bryan will speak in Brooklyn on Wednesday, September 23, and also on Monday, September 28. The latter date was vacant and as various labor organizations of Brooklyn have urged that Mr. Bryan address them, it has been deided that he speak there on both dates.

TELLS THEM ABOUT TEXAS.

Chairman Green Drops Into Republican Headquarters at Washington.

Washington, Sept, 21.-E. H. R. Freen, chairman of the Texas republican state committee, was in the city to day on his way to New York and had a brief conference with Chairman Bab-cock. He told Mr. Babcock that Texas was excellent fighting grounds for the Republicans and expressed his determination to press the contest to the end, with the hope of winning. He says that fusion with the populists and gold demo-"If the gold standard had been a blessing to Germany why wouldn't be say it would be better to keep the gold standard instead of getting rid of the gold standard and substituting the double standard by international agreement? But he says further:

"'Considered from a commercial and industrial standapoint, the United States are freer by far in their movements than and the populists outnumber the shows that the populists outnumber the



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silver democrats and asserts that the from one of the leading and always most populists will carry five of the state sen-

IN RRYAN'S INTERESTS.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Grand Master Workman J. R. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor has established in Chicago a national labor bureau in the interest of Bryan and Watson. He will be assisted by a number of prominent labor leaders and will pay special attention to the campaign in Chicago.

TO CONFER WITH WATSON. Chicago, Sept. 21.-Chairman Wash Cheago, Sept. 21.—Chairman Wash-burn of the western branch of the popu-list party left for Sr. Louis tought to have a conference in that city with T. E. Watson, the populist vice presidential candidate. This conference will prob-ably take place tomorrow.

Mr. Washburn did not state the nature of the conference beyond the fact that it was simply on political matters.

A SOUTHERN STUMP

Presented to Maj. McKinley From Which to Make a Speech.

Canten, O., Sept. 21.—Maj, McKinley received by express today a highly polished and embellished stump of a tree. It is intended for use in delivering his front porch speeches and is of convenient height for that purpose. The stump was sent by Jesse C. Groves, sheriff of Knox county, Knoxville, Tenn. Accompany-

county, Knoxville, Tenn. Accompany-ing the stump was a letter which said:
"The local people of east Tennessee are intensely in carnest in your behalf are incensely in carnest in your benatt on the present national contest, and be-ing desirons of impressing that fact deeply and firmly in your mind, I have sent a token of our devotion as a people to the cause of good government, which you so ably represent. The contribu-tion which I make today is not only inended to hold your hands, but is intend ed to sustain your entire body as well. It is the ideal republican stump from the great commonwealth of ours. Since we can not have you on the stump this fall, we hope you will do us the honor of delivering your speeches from a southern

Maj. McKinley was kept ousy receiving individual callers today, alough there were no delegations.

STIRRED THEM UP.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The trans-cong-nental roads are stirred up over the dis-covery that since the resumption of basiness on its Sunset route the Southern Pacific has been paying \$15 commission on every passenger from New York to San Francisco whose tickets read over the Sunset route. This is the highest commission yet paid on transcontinental business and it applies to domestic as well as immigrant business.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.
Cleveland, O., Sept. 21.—The biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America began here today with President Owens of New York in the chair. The morning session was devoted to welcoming addresses. At the afternoon session it was decided that a benefit must be paid on the death of a second wife.

WAIT FOR THE NEW ARENIC ERA

Consolidation of the Great Adam Fore

paugh and Sells Bros, Shows.

(From the New York Times, November 26, 1895.) "Mr. J. A. Bailey, sole owner of the Great Adam Forepaugh Shows' and the Barnum & Bailey circus, has just con-cluded arrangements with Messrs, Ephraim, Lewis and Peter Sells by which the property known as 'Sells Brothers' Enormous Railroad Shows' is consolidated with the Forceway

consolidated with the Forepaugh enter-

prise.

"The 'Great Adam Forepaugh Show' was founded nearly half a century ago, and purchased by Mr. Bailey on the death of its owner in 1890. It was famous for its menageries. These, to death of its owner in 1890. It was famous for its menageries. These, together with the cages, horses, and all the material of the Forepaugh Show, will now be added to the already big show of the Sells Brothers,"

There is a heap of suggestion in the above brief and authoritative reference

from one of the leading and always most reliable great dailies of the country. It contains positive and entirely unbiased assurance that such an immense combi-nation has been formed between the wealthiest and most popular arenic pro-prietors and managers that no audi-torium in the world, with the possible exception of the new Chicago Coliscum, could begin to accommodate its plethora could begin to accommodate its plethora of wild beasts, circus, hippodrome and special exhibits. That the entire re-sources of American's two leading shows have been united, to be exhibited for but the one price heretofore charged by each, while its appearance here in Austin on Friday, Octobr 9, serves notice that no other big show will visit tilis section this season, and is a warning to inferior ones, which most of them will heed, to our great relief and benefit.

Among the most noteworthy of this innumerable aggregation of marvels, innumerable aggregation of marvels, acts and merry making performances will be seen the largest, finest and only double free street parade, which will include all the established processional glories of the two shows, with many wild beast and spectacular features added; two distinct herds of performing elephants, educated in different ing elephants, educated in different schools and each famous for unrivaled proficiency in odd and comic actions; two grand menageries, neither of which has grand menagenes, neither of which has ever been surpassed in either size or quality, and which contain many rare wild beasts never before exhibited and nowhere else to be seen; a circus con-federation including four rings, two Olympian stages, an animal arena, am-phibious actors, a thrilling aerial exhibi-tion and increases. tion, and increducing semething like a hundred brilliant and novel acts by the most noted of home and foreign artists; and a gay, glorious and rushing program of the hippedrome races of Nero's era and the thoroughbred struggles of these fast times, in which widt beasts, fleet horses and famous male and female charlotters, jockeys and bareback siders will broak the resord and create a furore. More of the best for the money will be forthcoming than any one would dream of asking, and the event will mark a property of the state of the stat will mark a new and greater era in the most popular kind of corertainment.

DR. A. H. FLOWER.

The Boston Specialist. Will Visit Texas in a Few Days.

Dr. A. H. Flower, who for many years has been the official head and physician-in-chief of the R. C. Flower Medical company, has no doubt treated and cured more desperate cases than any physician in America. Since resigning his position in a said company, the doctor is devoting his entire time to those he can scepersonally. His wonderful pyscometric power of diagnosing disease and the permanent cures which he has made, has won him many friends in the best famwon him many friends in the best families in the state.

Those needing treatment will be glad to know they can consult him at the following places: San Antonio, Menger house, Friday, September 25; Austin, Driskill house, Saturday, September 26.

MRS. BARNUM'S BEY DYING.
Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 20.—A cable-gram received here today by Benjamin Fish, uncle of Mrs. Callias Bey (formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum) announces that the Bey is dying in Constantinople. The cablegram is signed by United States Ambassador Terrell. Mrs. Callias Bey sailed for Constantinople last Wednesday.

DEED OF TRUST.
Greenville, Tex., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—
A. Lerch, dry goods, filed a deed of trust with the county clerk Saturday night, naming Ed. Schiff as trustee, Preferred creditors, \$28,714.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Celeste, Tex., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—A wreck occurred on the Santa Fe between this place and Wolfe City last night, caused by a freight train breaking in two in two places and coming together again, detailing four cars and killing the front brakeman. Cam Wilson, and wounding Charles Smith, both of Cleburne, Texas. Wilson leaves a wife and three children.



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